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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to all
parts of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 16,898.

號六月十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
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STRAND	CABLE LAY	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 16"	8" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced
by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer
can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.



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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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Shipyards, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WAH, Manager.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 352 lbs. net.

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MANAGER.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day and up. Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PRUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 5.
A French communique reports:—
The enemy violently bombarded our
lines, especially in the Somme sector.
His losses in last night's attacks on
a seventeen-kilometre front were excep-
tionally heavy. He achieved nothing
and did not renew his attempts. On
the contrary, to the east of Cerny we
carried a strongly held salient and
repulsed, on the left of the Meuse,
three successive attacks, accompanied
by liquid fire, to the south west of Hill
304. The artillery duel is very lively
here.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing on July
4, states that yesterday's attack at
Chemin-des-Dames was the most
powerful effort the enemy has
made on the French Front since the
beginning of his offensive. It covered
17 kilometres and persisted for
into the night. Several Divisions
were employed, preceded by "Shock
Troops," who, on this occasion,
suffered heavily, for although the
enemy failed to attain his objective,
the attack was pressed home with
extraordinary obstinacy, despite the
repeated bloody failure. The enemy,
after his unsuccessful preliminary
attacks during the past week on a
small front, evidently counted on
surprising the French by the unex-
pected weight of his onslaught, and
the unwieldy lateness of the hour.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There were enemy raids to the south
of Lens and to the east of Loos.
The enemy artillery was active to the
north of the Scarpe, in the neighbour-
hood of Ypres and Messines.
The enemy's aerial activity continues.
We brought down four and drove down
five enemy machines. One of ours is
missing.

EAST AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 4.
An official despatch from East Africa
states:—
The enemy evacuated a strongly held
position to the south of the Ngura
River, retreating to the south for nine
miles. We advanced to the west and
to the south west of Lindi and engaged
a strong enemy detachment. We com-
pelled a considerable German force, in
the Songea area, to fall back.
The Belgians, co-operating with the
British in the extreme north, are pursu-
ing a small enemy force.
We, co-operating with the Portuguese,
drove back the Germans who penetrated
Portuguese East Africa as far as the
shores of Lake Nyassa and the Nyassa-
land border.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 4.
An official report from Mesopotamia
states:—
Turkish irregulars who were attacking
a convoy from Bagdad, were driven off.
Great improvement is reported in
the comfort and health of the troops.
No effort has been spared to render life
bearable and possible, during the hottest
months.

AMERICA'S AVIATION PROGRAMME.

22,625 AEROPLANES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.
The Government Aviation Bill pro-
vides for the immediate construction of
22,625 aeroplanes, at a cost of
\$550,000,000.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 5.
A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
There was artillery activity of
varying intensity to the east and
south-east of Brzezany, where our
attack did not materialise.
We repulsed enemy counter-
attacks at Mieczyslaw.
We captured Pendzin in the
Caucasus.
A torpedo boat of an old type was
mined in the Black Sea.

CONFIDENCE IN THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 5.
The Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates has unanimously
passed a vote of confidence in the
Government.
In connection with the Durnovo Villa
incident, M. Skoblyev, emphasised that
criminals who were disorganising society
under the name of anarchists, ought
mercilessly to be suppressed.
The spokesman of the Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
emphasised that the Revolutionists had
no connection with the affair at the
Villa.

A SIGNIFICANT SPECTACLE IN PETROGRAD.

A WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.

PETROGRAD, July 5.
A picturesque and significant
spectacle was witnessed in the
square facing the St. Isaac Cathed-
ral, when the Colours of the
Petrograd Women's Contingent were
blessed. The first detachment con-
sists of over 200 women and girls
with cropped hair, in full men's
uniforms and armed with rifles. The
Don Cossack's Cavalry and specially
selected sailors acted as a guard of
honour. On the opposite side of the
square was massed "The Battalion
of Death," composed of wounded
and convalescent soldiers while
veterans of the Turkish War also
gathered to pay tribute to the new
outburst of patriotism which is
thrilling those who throughout the
winter of the Revolution, maintained
that Russia is all right.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES AT STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, July 4.
The Russian Delegates to the Inter-
national Conference have arrived. They
conferred with the German Socialist
Minority.

BRITISH ARMoured CARS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 5.
A telegram from Moscow states that
two British armoured cars opened the
attack at Berezany Heights.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

THE LESSON OF THE ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.
The submarine attack on the
American transports is expected to
lead to further steps to combat the
insidious spy system, resulting in
even more stringent measures to
check the movements of military
forces from the enemy.
The relief and gratification felt at
the safe arrival of the contingents
is tempered by indignation that the
German Admiralty was able to plan
an attack on the transports before
they reached the zone regarded as
the most dangerous.

ENEMY SUBMARINE AT THE AZORES.

LONDON, July 5.
The Minister of Marine announced
that the Home of Pichey, and the
German submarine boat, the "Pom-
mer," in the Azores, were sunk
this morning. The "Pommer" was
sunk by the "Pichey" and the "Pichey"
was sunk by the "Pommer".

PICCAT TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

The Leading Chinese Political and
Commercial Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

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HONGKONG: WATSON & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the SEASON will be held at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, commencing at 8.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

NOTICE

CLOSING UP SALE

TIREMENDOS Reductions: prices less than cost, no reasonable offer refused.

NOTICE

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA E.C.

NOTICE

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 3rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Presidents not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TRENKLE, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

BROADWOOD PIANOS

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SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cased or broken) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Covie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

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(PUBLISHING ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

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A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

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The London Directory Co., Ltd.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Embassy

No. 77

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25

CIGARETTES

CONVENIENT FOR THE POCKET

Ask your Tobacconist for a Tin of

25

"Embassy"

No. 77

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

LORD RHONDDA.

THE NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

The transference of Lord Rhondda to the Food Controlship from the Local Government Board is announced.

In the commercial sense, Lord Rhondda, the colliery owner, is quite the biggest business magnate whom the Premier has called to his councils. He handles interests comparable only to those of a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt.

His appointment to the Local Government Board was a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's eye for men. It was also a tribute to his strength of purpose.

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RAIDERS AND OUR MINEFIELDS.

HOW DO THE ENEMY SHIPS GET THROUGH?

"Why are so many enemy attacks possible on the Kent coast, while British naval attacks on Zeppelins are apparently impossible?"

Sir Henry Dalziel put this question to the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on May 2, and asked whether Sir Edward Carson could supply any further information regarding the recent naval attack on Ramsgate.

"All the information in my possession has already been made public," replied Sir Edward Carson.

"Although the loss of life occasioned by these raids is most regrettable, it must be remembered that they possess no military value. The First Lord and myself and the vicar-admiral at Dover have been giving continuous attention to the dispositions in this area, in order, as far as possible, to meet these attacks."

Sir Henry Dalziel followed with a question that drew some cheers.

"Is it the view of the Admiralty," he said, "that these German officers who have been continuously killing women and children are entitled to be described as brave and gallant enemies?"

"With reference to the description of men who are dead, I would rather leave that to the feelings of Englishmen," replied Sir Edward Carson, drawing counter-cheers.

"How is it that enemy destroyers can apparently pass through our minefields?" Mr. Houston, the shipowner, asked.

"I am afraid I cannot answer that," said the First Lord.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Billing, "that one of the enemy destroyers was attacked and bombed by the Royal Naval Air Service?"

"Not on the night of the raid," was the answer.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, invigorate, and headache, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25, Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

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PINKETTES

PAPER RATIONS RUN OUT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN NEWS-PAPER SIZES SOON.

An acute crisis has been reached in the paper trade, says the Daily Express, of May 2. The supplies of raw material, all of which were imported, have nearly come to a standstill. A number of paper mills have had to close, especially those supplying newspapers, and paper is practically unobtainable in the market.

The cause of the trouble is due principally to the activities of the German submarines and the consequent necessity of devoting every ship available to dealing with the national food supplies and other absolute necessities of the war.

Paper rationing has for many months been in force in Britain. Under the Government restrictions on imports only one-third of the supplies received in 1914 have been imported and every newspaper, as well as every other user of paper, has been compelled to reduce consumption accordingly. Even that one-third is now unobtainable.

The imports during the past month or two have only reached 10 per cent. of the amount allowed under the Government regulations, and there is every indication that the supplies will soon cease altogether.

Before the war Sweden and Norway supplied the United Kingdom with 75 per cent. of her paper requirements. The rest came from Canada and elsewhere. To-day Norway is almost alone in the business, and her success in keeping our paper mills going has come to an end.

The serious nature of the position is reflected in the prices which are being paid for the small quantities of paper available. Newspapers which, before the war were obtaining supplies at a fraction over a penny a pound are now paying no less than 4d. per lb., equal to double the price of two months ago.

There appears to be no possibility of an improvement in the situation. The demands on our shipping become more stringent every day. Every ton available when the demands of the Army and Navy are satisfied will be needed to maintain our food supplies.

Unless some good fairy steps in and provides the pulp to start the mills afresh we shall certainly see further reductions in the size of the already heavily restricted newspapers, and that will, it is believed, be in the near future.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: 1/25 and 2/6.

INTIMATIONS

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Back in an instant by the use of ordinary hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

ORDINARY MILK never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 sizes, 1/8, 2/8 & 1 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Works" London.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT GROUND LINE	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT SPRINGS	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT WHEEL
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 21 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 63 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 64 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 65 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 66 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 67 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 71 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 77 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 78 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 79 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 80 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 81 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 82 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 84 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 85 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 86 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 87 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 88 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 89 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 90 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 91 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 92 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 93 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 94 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 95 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	47'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAIKOWTSU					
Commodore's Dock	65'	10'	10'	10'	10'
AMOY					
Long Dock	40'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Small Dock	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

ALL ART LOVERS to visit Komor and Komor's during present Clearance Sale. No reasonable offer refused.
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1917

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required for a month or two from beginning of August, prospects of permanent position.
Apply MARK T. 450.
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1918

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blanks and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act" and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot	Boundary	Area	Remarks
1	Between the boundary of the lot and the boundary of the lot	1/2 acre	1918

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 10.—Auction of Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Clockwork Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 12.—Prince John's Birthday (1905). 10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Brass Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 14.—Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15.—St. Swithin's Day.

MONDAY, July 16.—Full Court of Appeal.

TUESDAY, July 17.—Noon—Auction of "Lybail," 104 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WEKE you ever asked with a severe attack of strain or diarrhoea, "What a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house?" Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is a sure cure for all ailments of the bowels.

in the administration and for the development of the immense resources of China have not yet been realised, and we fear that these hopes are doomed to remain unfulfilled until the various political factions in China agree upon a constitution which will guarantee stable government, and upon general lines of policy definitely aiming at the progress and development of the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Full Court of Appeal will sit next Monday week.

The Wigram Tennis Club will be at home to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

Mr. P. R. Butler, lately of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., has received a commission and yesterday left for the front.

An Indian has reported to the Police that whilst he was lighting a cigar in Wanchai yesterday, his pocket was picked of a number of precious stones, valued at \$360.

All subscriptions of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for June account will be invested in Straits War Loan at 6%, on Monday next, 9th instant.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

CHINA'S MILITARY EXPENSES.

THE Military Governors who have created the present muddle at Peking recently demanded from the Government the expenses of their military expedition, which were put at ten million dollars. The President, it was said, refused to endorse the claim and suggested that the expenses incurred should be defrayed by the provinces participating in the Military Expedition. Whether the sum is paid out of the national treasury or the provincial treasuries, it must come from the pockets of the taxpayers. It is a noteworthy fact that though China does not possess an army which can be compared for efficiency with the army of the smallest European State, the National Budget shows that military requirements account for more than one half the total expenditure. It looks at present as if the military expenditure of China in the present year will be very considerably increased, as it is beginning to be revealed that General CHANG HSUN has not behind him the support of as many Northern Tsuchans as there was at first some reason to suppose. In the telegraphic news we publish to-day it is mentioned that the Tsuchans of Hunan, Shantung, Hopeh and Kiangai have proclaimed their intention to fight for the Republic, and as troops are already moving on the capital from Tientsin, under the command of General TUAN KI-SUI, the late Premier, we may assume that the Military Governor of the metropolitan province also definitely arrayed himself against CHANG HSUN's dictatorship. As matters are developing it does not seem that General CHANG HSUN commands enough support to maintain the Government as he has set up in Peking, and if that is the case, the struggle is not likely to be either very protracted or very sanguinary. But the taxpayer can be pretty sure of one thing, and that is that it is certain to be an expensive business, not merely in respect of the cost of equipping, supplying and transporting of the armies, but likewise as regards the interruption of trade. China's Budget calculations, never worthy of much trust, are likely to prove more trustworthy than usual this year. According to the showing of the latest Budget, the receipts are estimated to fall below the estimated expenditure by \$40,000,000, so that the Ministry of Finance is compelled to budget for loans to that amount. As a result of the present convulsion, that deficit is certain to be very largely increased. The high hopes which were entertained that the Republican regime would make for increased efficiency

MILITARY MOVEMENTS
IN CHINA.

A MARCH ON THE CAPITAL.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

SHANGHAI, July 5. Li Chong-tai, the Commander of the Eighth Division of the Chihli Army, stationed at Machau, has telegraphed to Shanghai announcing that General Tuán Ki-sui is at Machau and has already begun his march against the Capital, at the head of Division, General Tuán Ki-sui has five other Divisions, at Pootung, supporting him.

PRINCE PU LUN REPORTED KILLED.

It is reported that Prince Pu Lun has been killed by the order of Chang Hsun, following a dispute between them.

A CALL TO DEFEND THE REPUBLIC.

Tuan Ki-sui, in a circular telegram despatched from Machau, 40 miles from Tientsin, calls all people to rally together to fight for the Republic. Tam Yin-wei, the Tukwan of Hunan, Chung Hui-chi, the Tukwan of Shantung, Wong Jim-yuan, the Tukwan of Hopeh, and Li Shun, the Tukwan of Kiangai, have all telegraphed stating they will fight for the Republic.

THE NAVAL SUPPORT.

Admiral Ching Pi-qong has telegraphed to General Feng Kuo-chang stating that the Navy is under the direct control of the President who is still alive, and since he has been sent to Shanghai by the President, he can only obey orders from the President. He is now despatching ships to welcome the President to Shanghai.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

President Li Yuan-hung has despatched a circular telegram from the Japanese Legation, denying that he petitioned Huang Tung that he was ready to surrender the administration.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO LEAD AN EXPEDITION.

General Feng Kuo-chang, in a circular telegram calls General Chang Hsun a traitor. The General states that he is making preparations to lead an expedition to punish Chang Hsun.

CHANG HSUN'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, July 5. The Times Peking correspondent states that it is very significant that General Chang Hsun should be appointed Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial Commissioner of North China. He is reported to have an army of 40,000 troops, and evidently intends to take up a position from where he can dominate the Capital and control the affairs of the Empire from Tientsin. President Li Yuan-hung has taken refuge in the Japanese Legation.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

TIPS FOR TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

Should the weather conditions to-morrow afternoon be as to-day the Jockey Club enclosure at Happy Valley should be the scene of a gay and animated gathering; the occasion being the third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club this season. The first race is timed to start at a quarter to four, so the extreme heat of the day will be over before the programme is hardly begun. The band of the 18th Infantry, under Bandmaster J. M. Furtado, will render a programme of selections during the afternoon, and the Committee invites the ladies of Hongkong to be present. Tea is provided in the several stands, where electric fans have been installed. The racing promises to be keen with exciting close finishes, and the times done should be good as the course will be very fast, provided no heavy rain falls to-night or to-morrow morning. We give below some selections for the principal events.

SELECTIONS.

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.

Pingwu Chief.
Oak Bay Sinoia.

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Windsor Dahlia.
Australian Chief, Cloudlands.

A. CLASS HANDICAP.
New Ally II.

King Dick, Ploughedfield.
B. CLASS HANDICAP.

Town Mount.
Whisper, In Magic Dahlia.

ONE AND A QUARTER HANDBICAP.
Aurora Chief.

Two. Discretion.

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. L. CARTER, R. E.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Captain William Leonard Carter, R.E., who in his civilian capacity was the local manager of the China and Japan Telephone Co., took place at the Cemetery at Happy Valley on Thursday evening with full military honours. Between 700 and 800 persons were present. The members of the Volunteer Reserve Corps attended in strength to pay a just tribute to one who for a time was the adjutant of the Corps. All units of the regular forces in the Colony, including the Indian regiments, were represented; the Navy was represented by several officers, and while the great majority of the resident male population were in the uniform of the local volunteer organisations a considerable number were present in civilian attire. The cortege left the Victoria Barracks at 5 p.m., the coffin, draped with a Union Jack, being borne on a gun carriage drawn by a section of Royal Engineers. A very large crowd awaited its arrival at the Monument where the procession to the cemetery was formed. Among those in the procession were H.E. The Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), H.E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Sanderson, R.N., the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. The principal officers present were Colonel Darling, R.E., Colonel J. B. Young, R.E., Colonel John Ward, M.P., Colonel Crisp, R.A.M.C., Colonel Thursby-Pellham, Major Browne, Major Donald Macdonald, V.D., Major G. H. Wakeham, H.K.V.R., Major Robertson, A.O.D., Major Arduino, 74th Punjab, Major Morgan, 18th Infantry, Commander Beekwith, R.N. (Harbour Master), Commander Nuttall, Surgeon-General Draper, R.N., Captain Cassell, P.A.A.C., Captain Edwards, A.D.C. to H.E. The Governor, and many other officers of the regular and volunteer forces. Among others present were the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. H. Dodwell, Mr. Justice Compertz, Messrs. G. T. Edkins, N. J. Stabb, G. A. Tiedahl, A. G. Gordon, A. Forbes, G. W. Barton, A. Denison, E. A. Ram, A. R. Lowe, E. V. D. Parr, C. H. P. Hay, E. A. M. Williams, W. A. Dowley, A. Shelton Hooper, J. M. Heck, B. A. Hale, E. van Rees, L. Berindeague, W. Sinclair, W. Wina, H. A. Cartwright, C. G. Aljabah, E. J. Grist, A. O. Lang, S. H. Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Messrs. S. J. G. Chinchin, A. S. Campbell, E. L. Sim, E. Lecable and many others. The staff of the Telephone Co. was represented by Messrs. D. Tolan, W. R. Noble and C. Hatt.

THE MAGISTRACY.

FIGHTING IN CENTRE STREET.

Mr. Wood this morning fined three Chinese coolies \$3 each for fighting in Centre Street, West Point. His Worship also bound the defendants over on a personal bond of \$100 each, to be of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the theft of a quantity of clothing from No. 26 Kennedy Street and No. 83 Stone Nullah Lane.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

In Mr. Wood's court this morning a Chinese cook on the s.s. *Fai Shan* pleaded guilty to the charge of being in possession of twelve taels of prepared opium other than Government opium. His Worship imposed a fine of \$750, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, and ordered the drug to be confiscated.

GRATEFUL DEFENDANT.

Two Chinese money-changers were brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of failing to take out a license. In answer to the charge the first defendant stated that he had been up country. As soon as he returned to the Colony he had taken out a license. When discharged by the magistrate the first defendant offered to give His Worship a prescription for medicine. He said the medicine would improve His Worship's health.

LARCENY FROM A SAMPAN.

A Chinese charged with stealing a pair of trousers from a sampan was fined ten dollars with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour by Mr. Wood this morning.

BUILDING ORDINANCE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese contractor, of No. 40 Gage Street, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of having diverged from a plan for the erection of a cockloft at No. 165 Queen's Road West. This plan had been approved by the building authorities, and by diverging from the plan, the defendant had violated a local building ordinance.

LARCENY FROM ADMIRALTY DOCKYARD.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this afternoon the case was heard in which four Chinese coolies were charged with the larceny of a quantity of coal from the Admiralty Dockyard, at Kowloon. All four defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and were represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

H.K.V.C. Officers of the H.K.V.R.

Machine-gun Section, H.K.V.R.: Col. John Ward, M.P., and Officers of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment: Capt. Cassell, 27th Co., R.A.M.C.; Officers, 18th Infantry; Officers, 74th Punjab; London Scottish Commanders' Association; R.E. Sergeants' Mess; R.E.A. Sergeants' Mess; N.C.O.s and men of the 40th Co., R.E.; Wandsworth Officers of H.M.S. Tamar; Chairman and Directors of the Telephone Co.; London Office Staff, local Chinese Senior Staff; Test clerks; Mechanic, Lady operators and Chinese operators; Institute of Electrical Engineers; Hongkong Electric Co.; Hongkong Tramway Co.; General Electric Co.; Establishment of Engineer Services; Receiver and Lodge of Freemasons; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Bready & Co.; Messrs. Duffell & Bowler; and several many from individuals for numerous of men.

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Naval Yard Police, and the four defendants were taken into custody. His Worship discharged the first defendant, and fined the second, third and fourth defendants \$30 each.

A CHINESE GARDENER COMMITTED.

A Chinese vegetable gardener, who was recently charged with unlawfully administering a drug to a woman in Kowloon City, was this afternoon committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

ARMED ROBBERY CASE COMMITTED.

In Mr. Wood's court yesterday the case was resumed in which a Chinese coolie was last week charged with having been one of a party of nine armed men, who, at about 8 p.m. on the 19th ultimo, broke into No. 5 Kowloon Wall City, Kowloon. The robbers stole a Chinese "Pank" (i.e. an earthenware pot in which money is saved) containing \$10, and were then frightened away by the occupants of the premises.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

T.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 10th—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, July 12th—8 p.m. Gymnasium.

SATURDAY DIVISION.

Monday, July 9th—6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, July 10th—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, July 11th—2 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, July 12th—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Friday, July 13th—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Saturday, July 14th—3 p.m. Band Practice.

CHINA'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, July 9th—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, July 10th—4.15 p.m. First Aid Class, Corporal Kong in charge.

Wednesday, July 11th—7 p.m. Gymnasium.

Friday, July 13th—4.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Saturday, July 14th—12.15 p.m. First Aid Class, Corporal Kong in charge.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 10th—5.15 p.m. Stretcher Drill. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. RAUERS,
Officer in Charge of District.

EXIT THE "DRESS SHIRT".

ALL REMAINING STARCH TO GO INTO COLLARS.

A London paper of May 11th says:—Starch has increased in price during the last year by about 250 per cent, and another 100 per cent has not added as a result of the prohibition of manufacture referred to by Captain Nathaniel in the House of Commons. Stocks held by either laundry or manufacturers can be made to last for any length of time only if they are strictly conserved, and the Laundry Association is now taking steps to secure a general agreement among the trade to limit the use of starch as much as possible. Table linen, for instance, is one of the articles which is expected to be refused to starch in the future. Mr. Stark, secretary of the association, informed a "Daily Chronicle" representative that an increase in laundry prices was probable. He expressed the view that collars would be included in the list of articles for which starch is necessary, as otherwise the large stocks of starched collars in the country would be rendered useless.

SAID MAN IN ASYLUM.

DOCTOR MISUNDERSTANDS MAS.

QUEBEC AS PICKWICK.

How a perfectly sane man was certified by a doctor to be lunatic and taken to an asylum, where he was kept for seven months, was told by Mr. Herbert N. Flavel at a meeting of the Lunacy Reform Association.

A gentleman suffering from insomnia was given an injection of morphine, the effects of which were "pathetically unknown." He went to sleep, but never woke up. He was taken to the hospital, and the doctor, who was a Quaker, gave a certificate that he was a Quaker.

Mr. Flavel was in the middle of his performance, the doctor who had attended him, and to the house, and attended the doctor, who was a Quaker, gave a certificate that he was a Quaker.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 5. The Stars and Stripes was flown generally in London on Independence Day. There were many celebrations, the chief of which was that at the Savoy Hotel where Mr. Tice and Mr. Balfour spoke. The latter said that Great Britain and the United States were bound together by the common ideal of freedom. He was confident they were bound together for ever. The most beneficent consequence of the world war was the union of the two great branches of the English speaking races.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 5. There were great celebrations in Paris on Independence Day. M. Poincaré and General Joffre reviewed the American Battalion, to which a flag was presented.

IF GERMANY WERE DEMOCRATISED.

LONDON, July 5. M. Ribot, speaking at a luncheon in Paris, emphasised that peace would be nearer if Germany was democratised.

AMERICA'S SUBMARINE CHASERS.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The Navy Department is greatly increasing the number of submarine chasers and is building these on standardised principle. One hundred are at present being constructed, and orders have just been issued doubling the supply. Trial experiments with the chasers show that they will be of great value in the fight against submarines.

GERMANY'S CONFIDENCE IN SUBMARINES.

AMSTERDAM, July 5. In the Committee of the Reichstag, Admiral Capelle declared that the results of unrestricted submarine warfare were gratifying. Their losses had been moderate and victory was certain. Dr. Helfferich, in the course of a statement on the measures to alleviate the coal famine, expressed unshaken confidence in unrestricted submarine warfare.

GLUT OF POTATOES AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, July 5. There is almost a glut of potatoes at Covent Garden Market. The home grown crops are unusually good and they are supplemented by consignments from South Africa, Jersey, Holland and Spain, and prices are now tumbling.

AN UNFOUNDED SUSPICION.

LONDON, July 5. Lord Selbourne, in a statement, says that the suspicion that the Empire Resources Development Committee contemplates exploiting Blacks is absolutely unfounded.

THE GREEK ARMY.

ATHENS, July 5. So far, 72 Colonels and eight superior officers have been relieved of their duties.

GENERAL SARRAIL IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, July 5. General Sarrail has arrived.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 5. The Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is now suggested as Chairman of the Irish Convention.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, July 5. The House of Commons has rejected, by 201 votes to 163, the proposal to adopt proportional representation in large constituencies.

ELECTORAL REFORM FOR GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 4. A significant appeal has been issued by a number of leading German Conservatives, urging the Government to carry out electoral reforms in Prussia in accordance with the Imperial message of last October, including secret and equal franchise.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

COMMENTS ON LORD HARDINGE'S STATEMENT.

The Times in the course of its comments on Lord Hardinge's statement in the House of Lords says: Lord Hardinge's closing words deserve respect, for in effect he claimed to be judged as the Viceroy of India, not only by his own countrymen but by the hundreds of millions over whom he ruled with acknowledged success for a period which was extended, not by his own desire, beyond the ordinary term of Viceroyalty. It is common knowledge that he enjoyed the esteem of the people of India to an unusual degree. He governed them during the most critical time we had ever known in India and, with one exception, he never lost their goodwill, even in the most trying moments, and on his return home, the most favourable verdicts were rightly passed on his internal administration. These things should not be forgotten. There are too many critics who are foremost in clamouring for Lord Hardinge's head. They are either those who are constantly imploring us to trust the soldiers, which is exactly what Lord Hardinge did, with the most unfortunate results, or they are those, who last year, were beseeching him with excessive praise for the sympathy he had shown for Indian aspirations. More consistency and a better memory will be required when the time comes for the final verdict. Our own view is that Lord Hardinge's statement, yesterday, does not shake the conclusions of the Mesopotamian Commission, or dispose of his share in the general condemnation but that it will restore the sense of perspective to the public judgment of India's effort under Lord Hardinge's rule.

The Daily Mail states that Lord Hardinge's defence does not rebut, it hardly even answers, the judgment which the Majority of the Commission were compelled to pass on him. The general verdict must be that the report summed up against him fairly and on the evidence of his record and on the disposition to push the case against him too harshly.

The Daily News states that Lord Hardinge has not challenged the revelations of the Report. There was much force in his remarks on India's contribution to the war. India's military burden, was indeed, excessively high, but it was the deplorable failure of organisation, foresight and intelligence, and not the propriety of imposing the undertaking on India, that constitute the triple indictment. The paper says: "We are bound to confess that Lord Hardinge's speech does not modify the first impression that his share of the failure is grave. This first chapter of his defence increases the feeling that the tragedy discloses alarming and widespread incompetence and ignorance on the part of our governing classes."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It seems to us pedantic to object to Lord Hardinge making a defence in the House of Lords, in view of the total lack of connection between his post at the Foreign Office, and the question of Indian administration, but the substance of his defence is decidedly weak. The culpability of Lord Hardinge does not rest on any single Despatch, it rests on a whole host of facts. What Lord Hardinge said will not materially modify the judgment of those who have carefully studied the reports, and we record the fact with nothing but regret."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 4. Silver is quoted at 80½d. There has been Continental buying and a scarcity of supplies, but the market is steady.

POWDER FROM GERMAN BOMBS.

A PHYSICIAN'S WARNING.

LONDON, July 5. A Physician in a London Hospital has issued a warning against the handling of powder from German bombs. He says that on June 26, he treated fourteen cases of severe Dermatitis, some of which were already septicaemic, due to the handling of material impregnated with dust from these explosives.

FURTHER POTATO RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.

The potato rioting last night was very serious in the vegetable market area. The mob pillaged the shops and the police charged with revolvers. Then the police and military fired, killing four people and wounding 10. A public protest meeting was held on the Diamond Bourse, where a 24-hour strike was resolved upon. A procession, contrary to law, was formed after the meeting, and attempts to disperse it failed. The crowd stoned the police who repeatedly charged.

LATER.

Many trades have joined in the 24 hours' strike. The police and cavalry charged the mob and there was scuffling between strikers and non-strikers. A number of people were wounded and shops were damaged in Tuesday's disturbances, including an English bootshop.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Minister of Agriculture is reported to have told a deputation that Holland must export potatoes to Germany in order to obtain coal. England had sent almost no coal and yet she demanded potatoes.

A speaker at the meeting on the Diamond Exchange said that the food scarcity was not due to England but to the Government's policy.

FORTY DAYS' RACING ALLOWED.

SUBJECT TO OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

LONDON, July 4.

The War Cabinet has decided to allow limited racing in view of the national importance of horse breeding. The Cabinet suggests that the Stewards of the Jockey Club should arrange approximately 40 days' racing, between the middle of July and the close of the flat racing season, at Newmarket and elsewhere, subject to the approval of the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade. The Railways must not provide special race trains and steps must be taken to prevent motor cars and taxicabs carrying race-goers. If these rules are ignored the licences will be withdrawn. It has also been decided to allow for a maximum of 1,200 horses in training, fifteen pounds of oats daily.

SWISS CATTLE GO TO GERMANY.

WHY SHOULD ALLIES FATTEN THEM?

Under these headings the Paris edition of the New York Herald prints the following from a correspondent at Lausanne: "The one topic is the food question: Will America continue to supply Switzerland or will she cut them off?"

Few Americans understand the political situation of this country, and how strong the racial animosity is. There are three divisions: German, French and Italian. The first represents about 75 per cent of the population. A German-Swiss paper, the 'Solethurner Zeitung', in an article which ought to open some American eyes, argues that the international committee of the Swiss Red Cross at Geneva, instead of protesting to Germany against the sinking of the Allies' hospital ships, should have protested to the Allies that their hospital ships ought not to be used for carrying troops under the disguise of wounded.

The notorious German-Swiss person, E. Blocher, of Zurich, who with his followers backs up Germany in every possible way, recently called the French-Swiss traitors to their country, because they protested against the abominations of Germany.

Is it any wonder that the United States, knowing the pro-German sentiment prevailing in German Switzerland and knowing how Germany has been favoured in every way, especially in the matter of food, now rightly envisages the question of stopping further supplies to this country? Switzerland sent to Germany during the first nine months of 1916, food and cattle to the value of 41,089,000fr. The food consisted of fresh and salted meat, hams, canned meats, sausages and cheeses. This was before the German-Swiss convention, which came into effect last autumn. Since then supplies have increased greatly, and there is also the 'petit trafic de frontier' and contraband to reckon with, which largely increases the amount of food. It is only this year that the Federal Government, owing to the agitation in the French-Swiss press, has enforced stricter measures on the frontier against contraband. If Switzerland can send this very large supply of provisions and cattle to Germany, there is no reason to cry famine. Why not keep it in this country? A steady stream of cattle is going over the frontier to Germany, which is now demanding cows in call.

Are Switzerland's compensations from Germany—coal, iron and steel—indispensable? Switzerland also sends a considerable quantity of aluminium to Germany, a vital matter to her in the manufacture of Zeppelins and munitions.

No one disputes the right of the Swiss to sell their cattle where they like, but why should the Federal Government send M. Grobet and Paul Robert to Paris to ask the Entente for an increased supply of foreign? Why should the Allies now that there is a plenty of foreign food, supply it to Switzerland to feed Swiss cattle, many of which go to Germany?

Vice-Admiral Sims has sent a message to the French Minister of Marine thanking him for assistance in conveying the American Expeditionary Force.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIA ADVANCE.

LARGE CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 4. A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—During the fighting on Saturday and Monday we captured 300 officers and 18,000 men, 29 guns, and 33 machine-guns.

RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE PIRAEUS.

LONDON, July 4. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Russian Government, for military reasons, had requested the withdrawal of the Russian contingent from the Piraeus. It is stated that ex-King Constantine had not undertaken not to participate in military operations against the Allies.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

STRONG BUT UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE BY GERMANS.

LONDON, July 4. A French communiqué states: The Germans last night attempted a strong offensive which was prolonged, throughout the night against the whole of our positions north of Joux as far as the eastern edge of the California Plateau. On this immense front they launched violent repeated attacks by large forces. Special assaulting troops directed their efforts principally east of Froimont Farm, west and south-west of Cerny and north of Pote-au-Daills and also near the California Plateau. The defeat of the enemy was complete and his losses most heavy. Our fire almost annihilated the assaulting waves, especially in the region of Cerny and the California Plateau. At some points where the Germans gained a footing at the first impact, our counter-attacks victoriously repulsed the enemy, who was unable to retain a single metre of our positions. There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing in the region of Hill 304.

MAN POWER IN GERMANY.

WASTING WEEKLY.

LONDON, July 5. Reuter's Headquarters correspondent, examining German man-power, concludes that in the beginning of 1916 the army reached its maximum effective strength. Compulsory mobilisation of civilian labour last winter possibly brought the army numbers in the beginning of the 1917 campaign to the same total as the corresponding period of 1916, but it failed to replace the reduction in fighting efficiency. The number of divisions is perhaps larger now but the quality of the battalions is demonstrated in the development of the policy of relying on small forces of highly trained, gladiators for carrying out difficult operations. "It is certain that the Civil Mobilisation Act enabled the enemy to raise his numbers to the highest point, but no more contingents from industry or from agriculture are now available.

The correspondent surmises that the present reinforcements consist of youths attaining military age and wounded men from hospitals. The former class provide 40,000 monthly, the latter 50,000. The Germans have already called up part of the 1919 class, while the 1920 class, who are seventeen year olds, have been summoned for medical examination. The 1917 class have been fighting since the latter half of 1916 and form from twelve to fifteen per cent of the infantry units at the front. The 1918 class is already strongly represented at the front and forms a majority of the reserves. The 1919 class is being called up. The enemy may send the 1919 class into the field this year and so to follow the undesirable course adopted after the Somme battle, the German casualty lists may show that 12 per cent, belong to the 1917 class, 24 per cent to the 1918 class and also a few to the 1919 class.

A French student estimates that the enemy must replace his losses at the rate of 300,000 monthly, but even putting down the number at 200,000 the Boche cannot make his number good by any conceivable manipulations of the younger classes. His army strength, both actual and potential, is decreasing. His effective man power has been diminishing rapidly from June last year. His maximum possible man power has been reached this year and is wasting weekly.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, July 4.

The Admiralty reports the arrivals for the week as 2,745, and sailings 2,846. Fifteen vessels over, and five under 1,600 tons and eleven fishing boats were sunk. Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

Rome, July 4.

During the week ending July 1st the arrivals were 610 and sailings 540. A steamer, eight small sailing ships, and four fishing boats were sunk.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, July 4.

Merchants that escaped without a fight during the first and second fortnights in June respectively, were five and two, and those torpedoed were five and seven. The merchantmen that escaped after a fight were nine and four, and of those sunk after a fight were three and two.

The patrol boat 'Lad 31' fought with submarines during the month of June. The 'Lad 31' sank the 'Lad 31' and the 'Lad 31' sank the 'Lad 31'.

THE AIR RAID ON HARNICH.

EXHILARATING DUELS.

LONDON, July 4. To-day's raid was carried out in rainy weather, the attackers, being hidden behind cloud banks. The British airmen thus operated under the most adverse conditions, but, taking the initiative, they intercepted the enemy squadron, estimated at from 14 to 17 machines, which was travelling at terrific speed in close formation, and completely broke it up in two minutes after climbing within range. The Germans turned seaward their retreat being marked by a series of exhilarating duels, the racket of machine guns being distinctly heard as the combatants disappeared. Apparently Harnich hardly suffered. The losses occurred in a neighbouring resort.

TWO RAIDERS DESTROYED.

LATER. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft from Dunkirk intercepted the raiders returning from Harnich and brought down two in flames. A third was seen to be damaged. They attacked several others but the result was undecided. All of our machines returned.

CASUALTY LIST.

The Press-Bureau announces that the latest casualties in to-day's air-raid are eleven killed and 36 injured.

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THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

PRESS VIEWS.

LONDON, July 5. The Times states that the essential part of Viscount Hardinge's statement was his reminder of India's unprecedented contribution to the war and, incidentally, to the relatively small part Mesopotamia played in the sum total of his own responsibilities. Viscount Hardinge's contention that he had lavished Mesopotamia after he had lavished his resources on other fronts carried weight, and obviously impressed the House of Lords. Equally admissible was his narrative of internal difficulties. It is the importance of remembering India's total effort in the war which justifies Viscount Hardinge's statement in circumstances of privilege denied to his colleagues. At the same time we cannot agree with him for one moment that the Commission is at fault because it dismisses these considerations in a few lines. Its business was Mesopotamia.

Viscount Hardinge at no point indeed made any impression on the general accuracy of the majority report, but he knocked the bottom out of Mr. Wedgwood's far too violent minority report when he pointed out that it was framed without the slightest effort to examine its principal scapegoat.

The well-filled benches of the House of Lords, no less than the crowded galleries, showed the depth of feeling aroused by the Mesopotamia Report.

Although Viscount Hardinge's statement brought to light few new facts, it is accepted as an important addition to the material on which the public and eventually both Houses of Parliament will pronounce final judgment.

The debates for which the Government promised facilities can hardly be delayed beyond next week. It is true that the Government have not yet decided upon the nature of their disciplinary measures, but when they get the law officers' opinions and the precedents before them, their decision cannot be long postponed.

Some members of the House of Commons demand the publication of the evidence, but this obviously is an impossibility during the war.

SUPPLIES TO NEUTRALS.

A MATTER FOR GRAVE CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, July 4. In the House of Lords, Lord Milner made an interesting statement on the much-discussed question of supplies to neutrals. He said that for many months there had not been any export of food-stuffs and fertilisers from the United Kingdom to Holland and Denmark. Since the middle of 1916 the imports into the United Kingdom from Holland had greatly improved, and despite difficulties they continued satisfactorily to expand.

The difficulties in the case of Denmark had been even greater for six weeks we had no imports from Denmark at all, but now the imports were largely increased, especially of butter and bacon. The Government was doing its best to suppress German imports of foodstuffs from neutrals. The entry of America would greatly assist in this, but Germany could put pressure upon adjacent neutrals by precluding coal supplies, on which they were almost entirely dependent.

It was a matter for grave consideration how far we could go with neutral countries without creating difficulties for ourselves. Lord Milner affirmed that re-exports to Germany from neutral countries had absolutely ended. There were still considerable exports from these countries to Germany, but these were entirely the agricultural products of these countries. We might never be able to entirely suppress this, but even if it stopped wholly to-morrow it would not make so great a difference to Germany as was commonly supposed. It would not have anything like the same effect as stopping imports through neutral countries of goods originally brought in from overseas.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS AZORES.

Ponta Delgada, July 4.

A submarine has bombarded the city. A girl was killed and others injured. The girls fired.

Ponta Delgada is the chief town of the island of São Miguel in the Azores Group. It has a population of 15,000.

BATHING CAPS

RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

PRICE \$2.50 EACH.

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A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

SWEEP!
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WATERPROOF!

"MALTHOID"

LIGHT!
SAFE!
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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
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CLEARANCE SALE
FOR ONE WEEK, AT
KOMOR & KOMOR
ART AND CURIO GALLERY
(ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.)

We have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILLY" and must clear stock. We offer therefore our whole stock at 20 to 30% discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.

The sale commences on TUESDAY, the 3rd of July.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Art & Curio Dealers. Des Voeux Road.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Major D. Macdonald, V.D.

LEAVE.

Pte. F. A. Britton is granted leave from 9-7-17, till the end of August 1917.

Pte. G. Henderson is granted 1 month's leave from 30.1.17.

Spr. W. N. Fleming is granted 1 month's leave from 4.7.17.

2/Cpl. D. M. Mackey is granted 1 month's leave from 3.7.17.

DEATH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of Sapper C. Woodhead on 1st July 1917.

PROMOTION.

Gt. G. Gerrard to be acting Bombardier, dated 3rd July 1917.

DEATH.

Guards on duty at night will wear trousers and puttees instead of shorts and puttees, until further orders.

PARADES.

Monday 9th instant—

5.30 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit commander. Aiming instruction and firing instruction.

5.30 p.m. Reserve of all units on Murray Parade Ground, under Lt. Col. Grimes, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee. Cpl. Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at 12 Theatres.

On duty 8th instant Scouts Company.

On duty 9th instant Right Section M.G. Co.

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via

SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU".....Leaving July

"CANADA MARU".....Leaving July

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Alishan and Takao, via

Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 8th July, at Noon.

"KAMU MARU".....Sunday, 15th July, at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Sunday, 15th July, at 10 a.m.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 19th July, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,

near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone

No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed

to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,

Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,

calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,

Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers

take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan

and Bussorah. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSE LLOYD")

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND, INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and

HONOLULU.

STEAMERS.....DISPLACEMENT.....SAILS.

"WILHELM".....8,000 tons.....8th July.

"REINBRANDT".....10,000 tons.....15th July.

"GOENPOEL".....10,000 tons.....1st August.

"EINDIAN".....8,000 tons.....15th August.

"VONDEL".....10,000 tons.....12th September.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....10,000 tons.....28th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second

class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via

PORTS AND PANAMA CANAL.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer.....Shortly.....

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

See later Services of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Freight Rates, Freight on Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS.....TO SAIL

HOIHOW, PARSOI & HATHONG.....KANTONG.....July 8, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....July 10, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....July 12, at 4 p.m.

WEIRAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.....KUKICHOW.....July 14, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....YINCHOW.....July 15, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon

accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,

taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooesung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS.....TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via FOCHOW.....FOSANG.....SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight.

MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....YUSANG.....SUNDAY, July 8, Daylight.

MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling

at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently

calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with

electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via

Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo

calling at Hoihow when impediment occurs.

BOENBO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by

steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,

Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between

Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers

leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at

destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and

are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all

cases of poisons, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No

sooner it is taken into the system than it penetrates to the minutest capillaries,

overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all

itching, pimples, spots, every scurf and standard scurf, discoloration, redness and

strangely patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism,

sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, scrofula, leprosy,

syphilis, bed sores, bad breath, skin eruptions, ulcers, wounds, sores, boils or Derbyshire neck. It

improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking,

croup, whooping cough, the often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either

remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 40, Abchurch Lane, LONDON. Unreliable vendors

try to sell you something else for the price, and do not accept it, but insist on having

"VETARZO BLOOD" or "VETARZO NERVE FOOD" or "VETARZO BLOOD" or "VETARZO NERVE FOOD"

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY 800/75. Cash Chemists.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

SHIPPING FORMS

CIRCULARS

PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOK-BINDING.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMER.....CAPTAIN.....SAILING.

HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgkins.....FRIDAY, 13th July at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.....Tons.....Leave Hongkong.

KORUA MARU.....18,000.....17th July.

SIBERIA MARU.....18,000.....27th July.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....10th August.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000.....23th August.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....7th September.

FUSO MARU.....9,000.....22nd September.

*Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers.....Tons.....

ANYO MARU.....18,500.....

KIYO MARU.....17,200.....

BEIYO MARU.....14,000.....

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan, free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT

TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.....STEAMER.....Displacement.....SAILING DATE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEAT-.....SIMABA MARU.....MONDAY, 16th

TLE via KEELUNG,.....Capt. Higo.....Tons 12,500.....July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE.....YOKOHAMA MARU.....(WEDNESDAY, 1st

YOKAICHI, SHIMIDZU.....Capt. Terada.....Tons 12,500.....August at Noon.

YOKOHAMA.....

NAGASAKI, KOBE &.....SAKI MARU.....FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA.....Capt. Yoshikawa.....Tons 12,500.....July at 11 a.m.

SAKURA MARU.....(SATURDAY, 14th

Capt. Terada.....Tons 12,500.....July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &.....YOKOHAMA MARU.....(WEDNESDAY, 16th

YOKOHAMA.....Capt. Terada.....Tons 12,500.....July at 11 a.m.

SIYO MARU.....TUESDAY, 31st

Capt. Terada.....Tons 12,500.....July at 11 a.m.

CEYLON MARU.....SATURDAY, 14th

Capt. Toki.....Tons 10,000.....July.

KOBAYASHI MARU.....TUESDAY, 10th

Capt. Nagaya.....Tons 8,000.....July.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA

BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS

VILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

*Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Kaituma Maru," having

arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where

they will be, examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 12th July, 1917,

at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

SHIPPING

T. C. DOWNING
Manager
May 3, 1877
Clean, prompt and prompt delivery
Guaranteed

